

INTERNATIONAL

THE FORECAST — PARIS:
14 122-123. TOMORROW SUNDAY:
16-18 123-125. LONDON:
22 123-125. TOMORROW SUNDAY:
16-18 124-127. CHANNEL:
Variable Temp. 72-77 (23-24).
WIND: Temp. 32-35 (32-34).
Wind: 12-15 (12-13).
L WEATHER—PAGE 3

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1972

Established 1887

Impersonal Homicides

Killings in One Day Record in N.Y.C.

By Emanuel Perlmutter

OKLAHOMA CITY.—There were 13 homicides today—more than on any other single day in the city's history, according to Dr. Milton Heppner, medical examiner.

Four—including the death of three from middle-class Brooklyn families—were in the Bronx. Four were in Manhattan, four in one in the Bronx. Seven victims died from 8-10 from handguns and two from rifles and shotguns.

The murders appeared connected to organized few of them, if any, seemed to stem from family they were so-called "impersonal homicides."

13 victims, six were black; all were males. Two shot separately in Brooklyn, have not yet been

Friday, the previous high for homicides on one July 18, a Tuesday, when there were 12. During there were 52, a record.

According to Dr. Heppner, the homicide rate ahead of last year, when there were 1,650. These 20 so far this month.

He has reported 810 homicides in the six months to 30, compared with 725 in the similar period 1,548 in the first half of 1970.

From the medical examiner's office tend to run higher than police figures since they include what to as "justifiable homicides"—those incurred while resisting a crime.

hours after Monday ended, there was a 14th he killing of William Beck, 60, who had only one is stabbed to death in Brooklyn.

According to the police, Mr. Beck, who did handymanship Brooklyn fruit and vegetable store, was waiting for the store to open when he was attacked by 15.

hobbled by his crutches, he tried to fight off, but was stabbed fatally in the left side and out, witnesses told police.

Date Approved

It Certain of Summit Talk With Schumann

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that the planned for the conference in doubt.

He said that the agreed and we discussed its thoroughly and in Mr. Brandt said and released by his after he conferred with Foreign Minister

He said monetary in the central theme summit, at which Common Market Six future course and a community with members, Britain, and Denmark

will include "on monetary assistance EEC, that is, the of the European ad, but also European preparation arm of the world tem, which is due" said.

It was issued after flew back to Paris hours of talks with Foreign Minister and Economics and Helmut Schmidt for the last 40 meeting. Afternoon he gave a luncheon man at the Palais chancellery.

Mr. Brandt's brief visit to late in a series leading up to a of the 10 European foreign ministers, the agenda are still. Schmidt plans to fly to London for similar Prime Minister

During the next both Mr. Heath and Georges Pompidou planned to meet Chancellor during visits to the ce.

It made only one refer to his statement to such issues as European

Algeria Returns \$1-Million Delta Hijack Ransom

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Two officials of the U.S. air carrier Delta Airlines today retrieved from Algerian officials the \$1-million ransom a black-black gang obtained from the airline Aug. 1, informed sources said here.

The sources said the Delta officials were staying overnight in Paris and would return to Washington tomorrow. The sources said reports that FBI agents had collected the ransom were incorrect.

The Algerian government similarly turned over a half-million-dollar ransom for a hijacked airplane when the hijack group landed in Algiers earlier this year.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained officially from the U.S. Embassy, but it was understood that an official concerned with legal matters had been at Orly Airport this evening meeting an incoming aircraft. The local reports had said that the FBI agents were not by an embassy official.

On July 31, the band of air pirates, including three children, commanded a Delta DC-8 over Florida and, after extorting the money from Delta, ordered the plane to Algiers.

Algeria seized the ransom when the hijackers landed.

lem Streets Grads on a Field Trip to Russia

Seven Young Blacks Discover Different Kinds of Problems

very hard life," she objected. "We saw this lady on a construction crew. That kind of shook me up." "One big problem in the system," Paul Jacobs interjected, "is you don't have a competitor. If you have a competitor, you try to create a new design or put something new on a gadget. You try to make it better. But they don't have that here. In Lemongrad, I found a lot of people who don't like the system. They feel they're underpaid. They feel they have nothing to strive for."

It's good because don't like to have to be cared for.

Mr. Davis suggested, "Per-

S. Vietnam Units Claim Rout of Foe

Morale-Boosting Victory Reported

SAIGON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Rebuilt units from the South Vietnamese division that fled Quang Tri three months ago killed more than one-tenth of an enemy force in the mouth of the Que Son Valley, military reports said today.

The Saigon command claimed that 103 enemy troops fell yesterday in heavy fighting that came to within 3 1/2 miles of Que Son. The district town, about 30 miles south of Da Nang, was captured by the North Vietnamese last week in a drive that threatened the populous coastal region and Da Nang itself. South Vietnamese losses were put at one killed and 28 wounded.

Field reports said the South Vietnamese drove up the valley continued slowly. Officers said 3d Division, infantrymen, rangers and armored cavalry faced three North Vietnamese battalions—up to 900 men—in the valley mouth, which is the gateway from the western mountains to the populous coast.

The 3d division at that time known for its poor personnel was routed from Quang Tri Province shortly after the North Vietnamese launched their offensive March 30.

Lost Equipment Bombed

Military sources said that more than a score of howitzers and more than a dozen armored vehicles, plus trucks, jeeps and 30 to 40 anti-tank missiles were left behind in the South Vietnamese retreat in the valley last week. U.S. aircraft destroyed much of the abandoned equipment, the sources said.

At Da Nang, 17 enemy rockets and 11 civilians

He said these themes would have their own weight" at the summit meeting.

The October timing of the summit was earlier put in doubt when the French president warned fellow Europeans he would not issue the necessary invitations unless these differences could be bridged sufficiently in advance to insure concrete results.

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They want more imported stuff. They complain about consumer goods and things. In the United States, the system is going like toward Socialism. We are trying to employ everybody, like they do here. In 10 years, maybe you'll see. To me, it's like there's no real big difference."

"Yes, there is," he said, "but in two voices at once."

William White, slender and athletic even though the youngest in the group, barged ahead. "The difference is that under the system here, people who don't like the system. They feel they're underpaid. They feel they have nothing to strive for."

"But the system here is going in a certain way toward capitalism," Mr. Davis suggested. "Per-



HOOPA—Balloons, flags and signs fill the air in the Miami Beach Convention Center as Republican delegates celebrate Tuesday's renomination of President Nixon.



UP, UP, AND AWAY—Tricia Nixon Cox holds onto balloon while Julie Eisenhower and Mrs. Nixon reach after another during celebration at the Republican convention.

Israeli Jews, Arabs Stage March for Ousted Villagers

JERUSALEM, Aug. 23 (UPI)—About 2,500 Jews and Arabs marched through the city today in one of the first large-scale Jewish-Arab demonstrations to protest the government's refusal to permit dispossessed Arab residents to return to two border villages.

Chanting "Jewish-Arab Solidarity," the demonstrators marched from the Jaffa Gate entrance to the old walled city to the pre-

mer's building near the Knesset.

They were led by Archbishop Joseph M. Raya, head of the Greek Catholic Church in Israel.

He has championed the cause of Arab Christians who have been

demanded permission to return to the villages of Irit and Beraim near the Lebanese border.

No incidents occurred during the demonstration, watched by about 250 police, some of them riot-equipped. About 50 members of the militant Jewish Defense League protested the march at the outset, but there was no violence.

It was one of the biggest Jewish-Arab demonstrations in Israel.

About half the demonstrators were Arab. There have been other

demonstrations expressing Jewish-Arab solidarity, but they were on

much smaller scales.

These were American tourists

singing up the Soviet Union, but

they went for the draw because of dangerous complications.

After five moves today in the game adjourned from yesterday,

Fischer requested a draw because of repetition of moves.

The score is now 10 to 7 in the American challenger's favor.

He needs 2 1/2 points more to win the title, and Spassky needs five points to retain it.

Both players arrived promptly at 5 p.m. for the first time in the match. Spassky's sealed move was

R (KB2-Q2). Fischer responded

Protesters Disrupt Streets

Confident GOP Backs A Nixon-Agnew Ticket

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 23 (AP)

Ringed by police and barricades, politically confident Republicans wrapped up their national convention package tonight with the renomination of Vice-President Agnew and a campaign sandoff from President Nixon, who was renominated last night with one dissenting vote.

It was a performance without surprises. The only tension was in the roll call of the states reached Missouri. That led to a burst of applause. A 14-minute celebration followed the nomination.

Until the roll call reached

New Mexico, he had a shutout. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif.

The convention vote on Mr. Nixon was exactly as expected: Mr. Nixon, 1,347; Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., of California, 1.

Mr. Nixon's nomination was mathematically assured when the roll call of the states reached Missouri. That led to a burst of applause. A 14-minute celebration followed the nomination.

Until the roll call reached New Mexico, he had a shutout. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

HOOPA—Balloons, flags and signs fill the air in the Miami Beach Convention Center as Republican delegates celebrate Tuesday's renomination of President Nixon.

United Press International

OUTSIDE those barriers the roving bands of demonstrators as the main body of 3,000 protesters began to move from their park camp site to Convention Hall. The ball entrances were sealed off by the police and strings of buses parked bumper to bumper to form barricades.

Outside those barriers the roving bands stopped automobiles, let the air out of tires, lifted hoods and ripped out ignition wires, and created traffic jams along Collins Avenue, the city's main street. The object of the protesters was to harass and delay delegates heading for the ball, an island of tranquility as it has been since the convention began.

Flying squads of policemen met the youths at almost every turn, breaking up one group of about 40 with tear and pepper gas. Arrests were being made as fast as police could collar the protesters.

The policemen were knocked off their motorcycles by demonstrators near the hall and one was hospitalized with undetermined injuries.

United Press International

SITDOWN in Street

About 50 protesters were arrested at 30th Street and Collins, about 10 blocks south of Republican headquarters in the Fontainebleau Hotel. They sat in the middle of Collins, were soon surrounded by police and arrested without difficulty. The group included Allen Ginsberg, poet of the "beat generation," and Jeff Nightrider, a leader of the Youth International Party.

The White House said there would be no announcement on Vietnam policy in Mr. Nixon's speech accepting nomination for re-election.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said today the President's half-hour speech would present "in

the basic issue" of the 1972 election, he told the Republican National Convention, "comes down to this: Do we turn our country over to the piecemeal, inconsistent and illusory policies of George McGovern? Or do we entrust the future of this nation to the sound, tested leadership of Richard Nixon?"

Declaring that the central issue of the campaign is "one of national direction," Mr. Agnew listed what he saw as the choice facing the voters on foreign and domestic issues. As he put it, the foreign affairs choices are continuing to be a world power versus a "retreat into isolationism," mutual arms limitation negotiations versus unilateral disarmament and continuing "to insist on internationally accepted standards regarding our prisoners and the right of the South Vietnamese to determine their own future" versus following "Sen. McGovern's proposals for abandoning the South Vietnamese to the invaders from Hanoi and for trusting or 'begging' the North Vietnamese to return our prisoners of war."

The domestic choices, as Mr. Agnew described them, include: Continuing to "decentralize the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Listing Foreign, Domestic Issues

Agnew Accepts Nomination With Attack on McGovern

By Chalmers M. Roberts

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 23 (WP)—Spiro T. Agnew tonight accepted his second vice-presidential nomination with a thunderous attack on Sen. George S. McGovern and much praise for Richard Nixon.

The "basic issue" of the 1972 election, he told the Republican National Convention, "comes down to this: Do we turn our country over to the piecemeal, inconsistent and illusory policies of George McGovern? Or do we entrust the future of this nation to the sound, tested leadership of Richard Nixon?"

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

Fischer Leads 10 to 7

Apparent Slip by Spassky Results in Draw

By Harold C. Schonberg

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 23 (NYT)—Bobby Fischer, of the United States, and Boris Spassky, of the Soviet Union, drew the 17th game of the world championship chess match today, and it is still not clear to many observers where

the game ended.

Article 12, Section 3 of the rules of chess match play specifies that a game is drawn "at the request of one of the players when the same position appears three times, and each time the same player has had the move."

Schmid then showed the score sheet to Fischer, who remained seated as Fischer left the stage

الراحل من حكم

Suslov Cites Congressional 'Distortions' of Treaty

Kremlin Warns on SALT Pact Interpretations

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (UPI)—The Kremlin warned publicly today against attempts by Washington to put new interpretations on the strategic arms agreements signed here in May.

Mikhail Suslov, a ranking member of the ruling Politburo, en-

dored formal ratification of the treaty limiting antiballistic defenses but, taking note of attempts in Congress to attack interpretations to the interim agreement on offensive weapons, he warned:

"Everyone must understand that the Soviet Union proceeding from its own security interests, will attentively watch attempts of

certain forces in the United States to distort the spirit and letter of the treaty and interim agreement, and will take into consideration in its policy all changes which may appear in the position of the American side."

The Nixon administration first gave—and then backed away from—an endorsement of an at-

tempt by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., to attach the terms of a congressional understanding of the interim agreement to a resolution approving it.

Because of this maneuver, approval of the agreement is stalled in the Senate, though the House approved it overwhelmingly last Friday without qualification. Sen. Jackson's approach, prompted by the fact that the agreement would allow certain numerical advantages to the Soviet Union, would require that any future agreement controlling offensive weapons would be based on the principle of equality of forces.

In his speech to a joint meeting of the foreign affairs commissions of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Suslov did not say specifically that this was unacceptable, although his comments implied that reinterpretations after the signings could pose problems in the future.

"The effectiveness and viability of any agreement depends first of all on the unswerving fulfillment by the sides of the commitments they assumed," he declared.

"This is especially important in the case of agreements which are the first major step in the direction of limiting strategic arms. The fulfillment by the sides of the obligations under the treaty and interim agreement, their observance of the principle of equal security of the sides, and impermissibility of unilateral military advantages will be the decisive factor for successful progress in further strategic arms limitation."

"Some countries still have slave trade, where strength fetches the highest price," Mr. Meir said.

"In Russia, the best price is commanded by intellectual attainment."

"Everyone must understand that the Soviet Union proceeding from its own security interests, will attentively watch attempts of

Burden on Jewish Emigrants

Israel Asks World Protest Of Soviet 'Diploma Tax'

JERUSALEM, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir urged all "freedom lovers" today to join Israel in a "sacred battle" against the diploma tax being imposed on educated Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union.

In a 20-minute speech to a special session of the Knesset, Mrs. Meir said the Soviet, now are charging from 4,000 rubles (\$4,300) to 20,000 rubles (\$24,000) for college-educated Jews to come to Israel, depending on their diploma.

"I call on all freedom lovers and haters of slavery to raise their voices in protest and bring the ransom to an end," Mrs. Meir said. "We are fighting a sacred battle because it is a just battle for our people."

She said that: "We also have reports that the tax may be applied to high school and trade school graduates."

Knesset Resolution

Following her speech, the Knesset unanimously resolved to call on governments, parliaments, religious leaders, journalists and intellectuals the world over to lobby against what it described as "this insult to humanity."

"Let our people immigrate without ransom, without bias, without a price on them, and without any discrimination whatsoever," Mrs. Meir said. "We're identified, to be undesirable on

the ground that they seemed implicated in the bombing of an Israeli airliner a week ago.

"That's the first thing we have heard about it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman remarked.

Diplomatic Immunity

The generally well-informed Turin newspaper said that counterintelligence services were investigating suspected members of a terrorist organization who, under the cover of diplomatic immunity, "have for many months been operating in Italy with their own centers and with trained agents" in coordination with Arab guerrilla groups.

Italian officials were reluctant to comment for the record on these assertions. Police sources who requested anonymity hinted that surveillance over Arab diplomatic, trade and cultural missions here had indeed been sharply stepped up.

Suspicions that extremist Arab underground groups were operating a logistics base in Rome have been voiced here and in Israel since three Japanese gunmen shot up Lydda Airport, near Tel Aviv, last May 30. The three had boarded a French airliner in Rome to fly to Israel.

Last week's unsuccessful plot to blow up an Israeli-bound plane of El Al, the Israeli airline, shortly after takeoff from Rome, strengthened the theory of a secret guerrilla center here.

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Page 4—Thursday, August 24, 1972 *

The Republican Platform

The Republican party platform is a massive document which contains not only the usual highly selective version of recent history and the usual partisan self-praise, but also some unusual internal contradictions. Thus, it reaches out for the support of moderate Democrats opposed to Sen. George McGovern while also making a thoroughgoing attack from a conservative Republican standpoint on the programs and philosophy of the Democratic party, and especially on the record of President Lyndon Johnson. It defends the erratic and adventurous record of the Nixon administration in bland, self-righteous language without ever acknowledging how much of that record consists of borrowed liberal Democratic ideas or warmed-over policies of previous Democratic administrations. It is as if Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the resolutions committee chairman, and other party stalwarts had favored, and maybe even foreseen, four years ago, the imposition of wage-price controls, the devaluation of the dollar, huge budget deficits, the Nixon welfare reform plan, the withdrawal of support for Nationalist China, the arms control and grain deals with the Soviet Union, and all the other examples of Mr. Nixon's zigzag approach to public policy.

Paradoxically, the platform actually understates some of the solid accomplishments and progressive policies of the Nixon administration. The administration, for example, has put forward a constructive plan for welfare reform, has greatly increased participation in the food stamp and school lunch program, and—despite an occasional veto and a good deal of diversionary rhetoric—has increased rather than cut back on federal spending for health, education and other social needs.

The platform-makers might legitimately say that they had never expected the administration to be where it is today but they are delighted to be along for what looks like a winning ride. It is a bit much, however, when they insist they planned the whole itinerary.

The President and his ghost writers are, of course, the real authors of the platform. It suits their intraparty purposes to present the administration's performance and promises in the language of stifling orthodoxy. The foreign strategies of Henry Kissinger and the neo-Keynesian economics of John B. Connally are thus made to seem compatible with complaisant conservatism.

Diplomatic 'Golden Age'

The platform gives pride of place to the Nixon record in foreign policy. "Historians may well regard these years as a golden age of American diplomacy," the platform declares with characteristic modesty. Since the administration's diplomacy has been unable in three and one-half years to negotiate a settlement of the Vietnam war, has alienated Japan, the strongest power in Asia, and India, the largest democracy in Asia, and has shown itself indifferent to the underdeveloped one-third of the world, to say nothing of the United Nations, it will be astonishing if history reaches any such verdict.

The foreign affairs plank quite properly credits the administration with unfreezing relations with China and moving toward a wider area of agreement with Russia. But even in these areas, the platform unwisely encourages the illusion that an orderly solution of the world's problems is virtually assured by Nixonian diplomacy.

Indeed, by simply changing the tense of the verbs, one could transform the indictment which the platform makes of the Johnson administration's legacy into a reasonable description of conditions as they are today. Except for the genuine improvement in relations with Moscow and Peking, every one of the following estimates can be made current without distortion: "America was (is) hopelessly enmeshed in Vietnam. In all parts of the globe our alliances were (are) frayed. With the principal Communist powers our relations showed little prospect of improvement. Trade and monetary problems were (are) grave. Periodic crises had become (are) the way of international economic life."

If the world outlook is as rosy as the platform depicts, it is illogical for more than seven pages to be devoted to issues of military defense—as contrasted with two paragraphs devoted to Latin America and

only one to Africa. The world remains a dangerous place and the United States has to remain militarily strong, but a vehement defense of an \$80-billion military budget suggests that wars and various kinds of military confrontations are more imminent than a generation of peace.

Economic Mixmaster

The sections of the platform dealing with "Jobs, Inflation and the Economy" cavalierly disregard the inconsistencies of the administration record. "We have brought about a rapid rise in both employment and in real income. We stand for full employment," it asserts.

Yet the administration opted for more unemployment in 1969 in a mistaken effort to achieve less inflation. After more than two years of economic recession, the unemployment rate which stood at 3.2 percent in 1969 has only recently edged below 6 percent.

Or consider the platform's review of the "grave economic troubles" it inherited: "The federal budget had a deficit of more than \$2 billion . . . consumer prices soared . . . 'jawboning' of labor and business had utterly failed . . . the kaleidoscope of 'Great Society' programs added to the inflationary fires . . . foreign confidence in the value of the dollar plummeted."

Mr. Nixon this year presides over a deficit of more than \$25 billion, consumer prices continue to rise, the White House has just "jawboned" the automakers into reducing a proposed price increase, the trend of spending for domestic welfare programs has continued to rise, and the price of gold is at a record high, indicating that confidence in the dollar—if not plummeting—is something less than solid. In short, the platform points with pride to a record which was largely one of failure as long as it was discernibly orthodox Republican. It has helped promote recovery only in the last year and only to the extent that it borrowed the policies of its Democratic critics.

Fog Over Tax Reform

The platform promises tax reform but gives no hint of its nature. It endorses the administration's health insurance proposals and condemns universal compulsory health insurance. As expected, the platform not only endorses the administration's antibusing bill, which undermines the independent authority of the judiciary to interpret the Constitution, but also promises a constitutional amendment if the bill fails. There could hardly be a more egregious example of political overkill.

On the welfare issue, the platform expresses low-keyed support for the President's reform plan, while trumpeting indignantly against its basic premise. "We flatly oppose programs or policies which embrace the principle of a government-guaranteed income"—which is exactly what the Nixon welfare plan does.

The plank on "Law Enforcement" is constructed of pure fantasy, with the authors detecting "solid evidence"—invisibly to everyone else—"that our unrelenting war on crime is being won." In fact, organized crime continues to flourish. Muggings and other street crimes have increased. As a cabinet committee conceded the other day, the administration's much publicized onslaught against the narcotics traffic has had little impact. With regard to gun control, the platform promises to "safeguard the right of responsible citizens to collect, own and use firearms for legitimate purposes, including hunting, target shooting and self-defense." Judged against this nation's uniquely high murder rate and domestic violence, this statement can only be characterized as shameful.

As anticipated, the administration heaps praise upon labor unions and upon agriculture as a way of life. It stresses its devotion to cities. But no new light is shed on its labor and farm policies or on the absence of any urban policy except benign neglect. Here as elsewhere, the platform in effect asserts that nothing succeeds like success. Conservative Republicans, content with the glowing prospects of party success in November, have to leave Mr. Nixon to figure out over the four years how to reconcile the old faith and the new problems.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 24, 1897

PARIS.—The rejoicings occasioned among the French and Russians by the Tsar's visit to this country last October were repeated and, if possible, exceeded in Russia yesterday, when, amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, the president of the Republic was, for the first time in history, received as the honored guest of the emperor and of the Russian nation. France may indeed be proud of the esteem and admiration thus unstintingly shown to her and her representatives by the ruler and people of a great and allied nation.

Fifty Years Ago

August 24, 1922

DUBLIN.—The heart of the Irish Nationalist Army was struck down when a bullet from the gun of a rebel killed Michael Collins at Brandon, about twenty miles southwest of Cork, at 6:30 yesterday evening. The whole country is dumb and stupefied with grief. In Ireland today the feeling is not only one of horror and shock, but of consternation, as the newsboys run through the streets shouting, "Mick Collins Killed—Murdered!" No event in Ireland during all its recent years of trouble compares with it.



Nixon's Successful Blunder

By James Reston

MIAMI BEACH.—The Republicans have done a brilliant job of dramatizing their candidate and their program for the November election. They have organized and controlled this gathering like a TV show, put the spotlight on the President and his family, mobilized an effective roving youth corps to lead the cheers, scolded McGovern and appealed effectively to the disgruntled and disappointed Democrats.

As a prelude to the campaign of 1972, the Republican convention here was a model how to use modern political and advertising techniques to win an election, but it didn't really deal effectively with the greatest political opportunity the Republicans have had in the last 50 years.

In the last half-century, the Republicans have controlled the White House for 21 years and the Democrats for 28. Usually one or the other party has been in power because it took advantage of the people's disappointment in the other party—the Republicans in charge during the 1920s after the problems of the first World War; the Democrats in power during the 1930s and 1940s after the despair of the great depression.

But never since the 1920s have the Republicans had such an opportunity as they have now, not only to win an election, but to put up men and policies to regain their domination of American politics in the next decade or generation.

Since the 1920s, the Republicans have been in power mainly because of the personality of Gen. Eisenhower and the blunders of the Democrats. Ike gave them eight years in the White House by accident. He was a symbol of heroism and of our idealistic respect for a world we had lost, and he might even have been elected by the Vegetarian party.

Nixon won in 1968 with 43 percent of the vote mainly because of the disarray of the Democratic party, the savage stupidity of the Chicago convention riots, and the indifference of Humphrey's old liberal friends.

It was only here in Miami Beach that the Republicans, after four years of Nixon's pragmatism and willingness to accept many of the foreign and domestic policies he fought against for a generation, that the GOP was finally in a position to put together, not only a victory in November, but a plan to change the balance of power in American politics from Democratic to Republican.

This the Republicans have not done in Miami Beach. Nixon is dominating American politics today because Eisenhower, 20 years ago, put him as a young man in the vice-presidency. Maybe Ike didn't exactly plan it that way, but he bet on youth and the future, and Nixon, while he talks in historic terms about a "generation of peace" and the importance of the Republican party's tradition of sensible reform, has not followed Ike's ex-

ample.

He has organized things for himself and for the November election, but not for his party in the rest of the coming generation he talks so much about.

He didn't do what Ike did 20 years ago—find a young Vice-President to carry on after he was gone—but even if he had to go along with Spiro Agnew, who was his loyal and effective but divisive partner, he didn't have

to stand aside from the rules fight in the Miami Beach convention and let the Reagans and the Towers and other conservatives arrange the rules for 1976 in favor of the Agnews and the Buckleys. In the process, the President went against the young Republicans moderate progressives like Bill Steiger of Wisconsin, who fought here for rules that would not hurt the Republicans in November but help them appeal to a larger constituency and retain power in the election of 1976 and beyond.

It is an interesting paradox but it is not unusual. The President personally organized this convention to assure his re-election—which is what most Presidents do—and he organized it before the Democrats almost assured his victory by their spectacular blunders. But in the process, he may have missed the best chance the Republicans have had in 50 years to parlay their 1972 advantage into another long period of Republican control of American politics.

Similarly, on a nationwide scale, Dr. Caetano's government is accused of having been unable or unwilling to attack basic problems. Much-publicized reforms in education, agriculture, social welfare, administration and penology have remained largely on paper.

Many of Dr. Caetano's measures have amounted to changes in name only. The notorious political police, known by the acronym Pide, was dissolved but replaced by the General Department of Security, composed of old Pide functionaries with the same arbitrary powers. A new press law ends censorship but sets up "prior examination" which, according to newspaper editors, is the same thing.

Dr. Salazar's political machine, the National Union, was replaced by National Popular Action but remains the only legal political organization in the country and is still dominated by the premier. Constitutional changes call for greater autonomy of the Overseas Territories, but the center of decision remains in Lisbon.

Initially, Dr. Caetano, aware that Dr. Salazar was unpopular and eager to establish a broader power base, tried a policy of "democratization"—opening to the democratic opposition, trade unions, students and other critics of the regime. After the first year or so, however, the premier felt that things were getting out of hand and clamped the lid down again.

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At the same time, Premier Caetano has swung substantially further to the right. Whether under pressure or out of conviction, his recent statements on the colonial question and the lack of public liberties are unyielding and strongly reminiscent of Dr. Salazar.

Moreover, he seems to have repented from his liberalizing experiment of introducing men of moderate Christian democratic views into political life, for example, publicly admitting obstruction to Francisco Carneiro, a lawyer and leader of the small "liberal wing" in the National Assembly. He has also let go the small group of liberal technicians whom he brought into his government in 1970 to undertake the thankless task of modernizing the economic structures and giving a new image to the regime.

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Since no one has credit this time, however, is considerable speculation among moderates in it that the bombing was of right-wing activists with the communists to force the regime to take more repressive action against its critics or to put an end to them.

Strains Apparent

Strains within the establishment became apparent earlier this year when the Caetano partisans tried to get the premier to present himself as a close associate of the president. The military men are said to have made it clear that they would not approve of a civilian president and were ready to put up a candidate of their own. In the end, Dr. Caetano came out strongly for Adm. Thomaz, with whom he has established an offensive working relationship, in preference to a more active military man.

As under Dr. Salazar, criticism of colonial policy is allowed. But there is anti-war talk.

Several secret urban movements have been active recently with the aim of crippling the colonial regime.

Sabotage

A number of species of sabotage have been carried out, generally without victims, such as the fire of a score of aircraft, the damage to the National Organization, and recently the fire of 13 Portuguese ships.

On the previous day, Aug. 21, a plastic mine came from the sky, destroying pylons and poles throughout the country, cutting off electricity in the capital, the capital, and other parts of the country.

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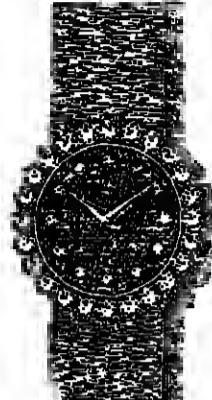
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The Overwhelming American Consul

By Naomi Barry

NICE (IHT).—Eleanor Hicks, the new American consul in Nice is 29, a woman and black. She is intelligent, vivacious and gracefully pretty. In the three weeks since she arrived, the Côte d'Azur has adopted the many-faceted Miss Hicks as the latest darling of local society. The area, which includes Monaco, is strong on protocol and parties.

The announcement of her appointment has brought 10 to 15 letters a day from young blacks seeking advice on how to achieve a similar life in the sun. A pouch stuffed with the letters is under her desk.

"Every time I have a free moment, I take out another one to answer personally."

In an office overlooking a spacious garden, the new deputy chief of bureau, who is 5 feet 5 and weighs 128 pounds, was wearing a dark green cotton dress with a modified Chinese collar and a pattern of Thai design at the cuffs. Her slender sandaled legs were bare. She looked like the lead in an imaginary movie entitled "The Decorative Diplomat."

In her last foreign post—as a political officer in the U.S. Embassy in Thailand—the surprising Miss Hicks sang for fun with an Australian rock group for three months, using the pseudonym of "The Decorative Diplomat."

Now in waiting for my movie camera and sound equipment to arrive. I'm not kidding. I have started to make a movie."

Burning the candle at both ends seems to offer few problems. The group were friends of mine and their girl singer had become pregnant. Very few people knew I worked at the embassy during the day."

"I can get along with very little sleep, although if I have less than four hours," she confessed. "I do get drowsy. But more than six hours and I feel sluggish."

Miss Hicks was born in Columbus, Ga. When she was 3, the family moved to Cincinnati. Here, she attended Walnut Hills High School and the University of Cincinnati before going on to the Graduate School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. A talent for languages which began with eight years of Latin study was probably the original impetus that led to a career in the foreign service, she feels.

She speaks fluent French, German and Thai and a bit of Italian picked up from an erstwhile fiance. Her first job abroad was with the U.S. Information Service in Hamburg in 1968 during a summer student internship with the State Department.

"I loved the contacts with students, journalists, scientists. I am very grateful to my parents. Early in life, they gave me confidence, always repeating, 'Eleanor, anything you want to do, you can do.'"

Miss Hicks wants to do a lot and she does.

"I studied piano but since I can't travel around with one, I taught myself guitar because I needed a musical outlet."

Since arriving in Nice, she has written the music for two songs, with lyrics in French.

"'Ce Arrivera' is nostalgic and a little sad but ends on a hopeful note. 'Dans le Midi' is gay and bounding."

She wishes she could record them herself but won't, as she is less anonymous in Nice than in Bangkok.

"My hobbies are endless. I'm interested in everything."

She has sent a few stories to Alfred Hitchcock's Mystery Magazine, "but I've never quite made out. Still I like doing double twists."

"I've also written a couple of plays without success." She laughed.

"So it is my struggle period. I say to myself, 'One day the world will turn on me.'"

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NEW YORK - CANNES - DEAUVILLE - MONTE-CARLO

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (IHT).—This is how the New York Times critics rate the new plays and movies:

Plays

"Much Ado About Nothing," the Shakespeare play, directed by A.J. Antoon, and presented by the New York Shakespeare Festival at the Delacorte Theater in Central Park, got a rave review from Mel Gussow. "Much Ado About Nothing" is a feast," Gussow writes, and "what makes it such an entertaining evening is not just Antoon's imaginative direction, but, of course, the play's intelligence and urbanity. In 'Much Ado' Shakespeare raises peripety and badmouthing to a high art." Antoon has transposed

Shakespeare's Messina to a small town in Middle America prior to World War I. The gentlemen wear spats and carry pocket flasks," Gussow says. "The ladies sneak a shared cigarette, and clear the smoke away before the father of the house enters. Almost everyone is inhibited by social conventions—yet everyone is having a glorious time." The cast too is "splendid—particularly Sam Waterston as Benedick."

"Aesop's Fables," a rock musical based on Aesop's Fables, presented by the Performing Ensemble of the Chicago Free Theater, opened at the Mercer Brecht Theater where according to Howard Thompson "the acoustics snuffed out much of the fun." The drumming of the rock ensemble was "the loudest thumping I have heard since one voodoo night in the hills above Port-au-Prince, Haiti," Thompson reports. "What good is an evening of Aesop with about half of the

fabulist's wisdom inaudible?" Nonetheless, "spitited, young cast has voices ranging from good to excellent," Thompson says, and the "real star" of the show even shines when the dim sub-sides "a thoughtful, melodic, often striking" rock score by William Russo, who also directed and produced the play.

Movies

"Last of the Red Hot Lovers," directed by Gene Saks, screen-play by Neil Simon, adapted from his Broadway play, got a negative review from Roger Greenspan at Radio City Music Hall. "Although Neil Simon is widely thought to be a leader in contemporary sketch comedy ('The Shakespeare of our time,' according to Howard W. Koch, the film's producer), the movies that come out of his plays are almost never funny," Greenspan comments, and this one "may represent the lowest ebb." Grespusum "can imagine a very hammy production of 'Last of the Red Hot Lovers' that

might satisfy for as long as it took to say the lines. But this movie version strives for a dismal realism that plays under the lines and doesn't even support their potential." As Barney Cashman, the lover, Alan Arkin does "everything wrong." Of Barney's three women (Renée Taylor, Sally Kellerman, Paula Prentiss), Miss Taylor "probably suffers

"Bluebeard," Edward Dmytryk's modern variation on the traditional tale, stars Richard Burton as Baron von Speder, killer of six former wives and a prostitute (because he really loved his mother). Roger Greenspan says that he has "rarely seen a horror film so coyly aware of its own camp potential." Unfortunately, it is "better at being foolishly serious than at being truly humorous, and its few good moments come before it admits that its spook lighting and its maybe 3,000 pounds of phony cohcks are essentially a joke." A cast of international beauties—Vivien Leigh, Raquel Welch, Nathalie Delon, etc.—play the wives, while Burton, "seated at his organ, three Great Danes at his feet, a fat falcon perched high above his head," enacts the brooding baron according to Greenspan, as if

"Bluebeard" were "really another sick for 'Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask."

"Giglio," a screen warning about venereal disease, directed and written by David E. Durston, turns out to be not a luridly slopping sennet but a crackling good suspense melodrama that forcefully nabs the real villain—an unfecked outbreak on a small island." Howard Thompson reports. Moreover, "this expertly constructed film moves so fast, says so much about human nature in general and packs its warning into such gripping entertainment that the effect is a jolt as was obviously intended. And a strong, healthy jolt it is, for adult consumption."

The committee's 10-sessions ended here today, general secretary Eugenio Blake commented on strong body's controversial last night in voting 4 drawn. WCC investors firms dealing with South

"We are always charmed in non-church," he told, a press conference no committee is possible to get to apply the gospel in all areas."

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Page 7

Economic Analysis

Estimate on Monetary Reform

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI)—John has left the Treasury and passed on to the IMF. Shultz is responsible as chief U.S. negotiator on the and inter-related questions of monetary reform.

Shultz's departure was received with relief by other countries, and as the symbol of an United States—the "bully boy" maniacal field of international

relations tensions have been and Washington has lately a willingness to cooperate with the "partners"; the fact is that the U.S. is just as tough as ever. They centralized, says one observer, and other governments will continue to do so as a result of the massive international reform proposals executive directors of the International Monetary Fund to be made public a month prior to the IMF annual

U.S. Officials Miffed—

U.S. officials are miffed report—although the final draft is not yet ready, they feel it shows staff bias toward "getting rid of" and installing an SDR paper system.

IMF meeting, U.S. officials will not demand the permanent role for the dollar. At the end, they will suggest that the world ready for SDRs (special drawing rights) over the way the IMF views it, the report reviews all monetary reform seriously put forward, including at the end of the French, a proposal to the official \$88 price of gold—clear market price of more than \$100

per ounce. "It states the options not official positions," says a source.

What comes through at Washington sees it is "IMF staff-directed" preoccupation with maintaining a fixed par value system (made more flexible, somehow) and maintaining something else for the dollar at the core of the system.

"They say there must be international control over the supply of monetary reserves," says an annoyed American, "but when you ask them how much, they say they don't know."

The U.S. view does not reflect the possibility of some day phasing the dollar out of the system and providing for stronger control of world reserves. But the Nixon administration thinks that so long as the basic problem—meaning the overwhelming U.S. balance-of-payments and balance-of-trade deficits—continues, there cannot be much meaningful progress on monetary reform.

Gold a Peripheral Question

That means in the U.S. view—that the other nations have to do something about the big surpluses that they are piling up. In turn, that could require further changes in exchange rates in favor of the United States but the IMF, according to Washington, has nothing new to offer on the exchange rate structure.

This adds up, the way the IMF and some other nations see it, to U.S. intransigence.

"The big hang-up to progress is the United States," says one informed source. "The others have an intuition about where they want to go. The United States really can't decide. Yet, the rest of the world is willing to listen to almost anything reasonable from the United States, except an insistence on maintaining the status quo."

What will happen now is that the IMF report will stir a lot of speculation about broad changes in the monetary system. The price of gold will be in the headlines, thanks to the French. But the "audacity

John Connally
Gone . . . but not forgotten.

is" nature of the report also includes a recommendation for the sale of gold to depress the market price.

Gold is a peripheral issue. The bigger question relates to a compromise which will narrow the U.S. trade deficit and diminish other surpluses—notably Japan's. And at stake here is the real gut issue.

The whole question will be referred at the IMF meeting to a new Committee of Twenty, and then for study to the committee's deputies. A chairman for the deputies must be chosen during the meeting (Rinaldo Ossola of Italy or Othmar Emmerich of West Germany have been prominently mentioned).

The deputies' chairman, with wisdom and patience, may ultimately work a miracle of negotiation and compromise. But for the time being it looks like a stalemate.

of Living in EEC to Food



Japan Expects Textile Flow From China

TOKYO, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ)—Leaders of Japan's textile industry expect that normalization of diplomatic relations between Peking and Tokyo will bring a flow of Chinese cotton textile exports into Japan and Southeast Asia.

Tendo Igarashi, senior executive vice-president of the Japan Textile Federation, said, however, that the Chinese are not as competitive in the cotton textile field at present as Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong and India.

"But we must be cautious," he said in an interview. "Remember in Communist China there is no cost calculation for production. Therefore, when China wants to obtain foreign exchange to pay for imports of goods, they will export everything they can. Cotton items will be one of their major exports and this will mean keen competition."

Japan has anticipated changing conditions in the textile field. Mr. Igarashi noted that Japanese imports of low-grade cotton yarn and goods have increased three-fold from last year. Most of the items have come from Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong, while India has supplied quality.

At ERRA/Europe, the newly-formed subsidiary of U.S.-based Economics Research Associates, Harrison A. Price has been named president and managing director. Mr. Holley was formerly vice-president and general manager of the parent company.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Carl George Sander has moved up to managing director of McCormick Foods (U.K.) Ltd., a subsidiary of U.S.-based McCormick & Co. Previously, Mr. Sander was deputy managing director of Croydon-based unit.

Michael E. Robinson has been appointed assistant in the finance director of NV Bekart SA, manufacturer of steel wire and wire products, with headquarters in Zwijegem, Belgium.

President of the Hessische Landesbank, Gießen, W.H. Holley has been elected vice-president of the board of International Credit Bank. Germany.

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Sox
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Victory

By Dispatches
Aug. 23—Dick
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ajor-league leading
to 32 as the Chicago
the New York
at Comiskey Park

moved the White
with Oakland, in
the American League
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the Athletics' night
Detroit.
er, his 3rd of the
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runners.

Only three others
Bank Greenberg
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Ed Spiezia suffered
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aces-loaded single to
runs in the third
a seven-hitter.

Allen's two-run
riff capped a seven
Chicago back
defeat. The White
achieved lesser Fitz
three runs in the
in Mike Andrews' 3
Forsters picked up

7. Mets 4.

cored five runs in
fourth inning and
beat New York, be
Dierker's six-hitter,
Stadium.

Tigers 3
Aug. 23 (AP)—
ed six runs with
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n blast by Angel
o later triggered a
ching with Detroit
Slaback, as the A's
Tigers, 6-3, at De
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nts emptied in the
seventh inning as
parently angered at
which was high and
ed Slaback and the
drift. It was Slab
a wild pitch with
hads.

Braves 4, Indians 7
At Philadelphia, Atlanta started
a seven-run rally in the ninth
highlighted by Jim Bresnahan's
three-run homer, to post an 11-7
victory. The Braves were one out
away from defeat when they
rallied.

Reds 1, Cardinals 8
Los Angeles won at home over

Pirates' Briles
One-Hits Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23
(UPI)—Nelson Briles had a bid
for a perfect game shattered by
Ken Henderson's two-out, sev
enth-inning single off the glove
of Willie Stargell last night as
the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the
San Francisco Giants, 1-0, on an
unearned run. He allowed just
the one hit and no walks.

Briles retired the first 20 bat
ters before Henderson, who has
hit safely in 18 consecutive games,
lined sharply down the first-base
line. Stargell jumped to reach
for the smash but the ball crashed
through his glove and into
right field.

Stargell drove in the game's
only run in the first inning off
loser Juan Marichal, with two
out. Roberto Clemente went to
second base on Tito Fuentes' throw
error and Stargell then
lined a double to center. Briles
raised his won-lost record to
12-5, while Marichal slumped to
5-14.

Football Transactions
BENGALURU—Cincinnati claimed Mike
Talakro, quarterback, from Buffalo
on waivers. Waived Ron Maciejewski,
Ohio State quarterback.
COLTS: Signed waivers waived Van Brown,
QB, quarterback.

League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
West Division
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73 55 .530 1 1/2
73 56 .527 .522 1 1/2
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73 62 .461 20
73 63 .371 .50 1/2

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